



**QUEEN'S  
UNIVERSITY  
BELFAST**

## Demographic and temporal trends in out of hospital sudden cardiac death in belfast

Moore, M. J., Glover, B. M., McCann, C. J., Cromie, N., Ferguson, P., Catney, D., Kee, F., & Adgey, A. A. J. (2006). Demographic and temporal trends in out of hospital sudden cardiac death in belfast. *Heart*, 92(3), 311-315. <https://doi.org/10.1136/hrt.2004.059857>

**Published in:**  
Heart

**Document Version:**  
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

**Queen's University Belfast - Research Portal:**  
[Link to publication record in Queen's University Belfast Research Portal](#)

**Publisher rights**  
© 2006 BMJ Publishing Group and British Cardiovascular Society

**General rights**  
Copyright for the publications made accessible via the Queen's University Belfast Research Portal is retained by the author(s) and / or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing these publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

**Take down policy**  
The Research Portal is Queen's institutional repository that provides access to Queen's research output. Every effort has been made to ensure that content in the Research Portal does not infringe any person's rights, or applicable UK laws. If you discover content in the Research Portal that you believe breaches copyright or violates any law, please contact [openaccess@qub.ac.uk](mailto:openaccess@qub.ac.uk).



## Demographic and temporal trends in out of hospital sudden cardiac death in Belfast

M J Moore, B M Glover, C J McCann, N A Cromie, P Ferguson, D C Catney, F Kee and A A J Adgey

*Heart* 2006;92;311-315; originally published online 6 Jun 2005;  
doi:10.1136/hrt.2004.059857

---

Updated information and services can be found at:  
<http://heart.bmj.com/content/full/92/3/311>

---

*These include:*

### References

This article cites 27 articles, 12 of which can be accessed free at:  
<http://heart.bmj.com/cgi/content/full/92/3/311#BIBL>

### Rapid responses

You can respond to this article at:  
<http://heart.bmj.com/cgi/eletter-submit/92/3/311>

### Email alerting service

Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article - sign up in the box at the top right corner of the article

---

### Topic collections

Articles on similar topics can be found in the following collections

[Arrhythmias](#) (708 articles)  
[Ischemic heart disease](#) (2105 articles)  
[Resuscitation](#) (168 articles)

---

### Notes

---

To order reprints of this article go to:  
<http://www.bmjjournals.com/cgi/reprintform>

To subscribe to *Heart* go to:  
<http://www.bmjjournals.com/subscriptions/>

## CARDIOVASCULAR MEDICINE

## Demographic and temporal trends in out of hospital sudden cardiac death in Belfast

M J Moore, B M Glover, C J McCann, N A Cromie, P Ferguson, D C Catney, F Kee, A A J Adgey



Heart 2006;92:311–315. doi: 10.1136/hrt.2004.059857

See end of article for authors' affiliations

Correspondence to:  
Professor A A Jennifer  
Adgey, Regional Medical  
Cardiology Centre, Royal  
Victoria Hospital, Belfast  
BT12 6BA, UK; jennifer.  
adgey@royalhospitals.ni.  
nhs.uk

Accepted 27 May 2005  
Published Online First  
6 June 2005

**Objective:** To determine the epidemiology of out of hospital sudden cardiac death (OHSCD) in Belfast from 1 August 2003 to 31 July 2004.

**Design:** Prospective examination of out of hospital cardiac arrests by using the Utstein style and necropsy reports. World Health Organization criteria were applied to determine the number of sudden cardiac deaths.

**Results:** Of 300 OHSCDs, 197 (66%) in men, mean age (SD) 68 (14) years, 234 (78%) occurred at home. The emergency medical services (EMS) attended 279 (93%). Rhythm on EMS arrival was ventricular fibrillation (VF) in 75 (27%). The call to response interval (CRI) was mean (SD) 8 (3) minutes. Among patients attended by the EMS, 9.7% were resuscitated and 7.2% survived to leave hospital alive. The CRI for survivors was mean (SD) 5 (2) minutes and for non-survivors, 8 (3) minutes ( $p < 0.001$ ). Ninety one (30%) OHSCDs were witnessed; of these 91 patients 48 (53%) had VF on EMS arrival. The survival rate for witnessed VF arrests was 20 of 48 (41.7%): all 20 survivors had VF as the presenting rhythm and CRI  $\leq 7$  minutes. The European age standardised incidence for OHSCD was 122/100 000 (95% confidence interval 111 to 133) for men and 41/100 000 (95% confidence interval 36 to 46) for women.

**Conclusion:** Despite a 37% reduction in heart attack mortality in Ireland over the past 20 years, the incidence of OHSCD in Belfast has not fallen. In this study, 78% of OHSCDs occurred at home.

Despite improvements in diagnosis and management over the past three decades, coronary artery disease (CAD) is the major cause of death in the western world.<sup>1</sup> The majority of CAD deaths occur outside of hospital,<sup>2</sup> with the largest component being sudden cardiac death (SCD).<sup>3</sup>

The current definition of SCD describes death within one hour of onset of symptoms.<sup>4</sup> From a practical viewpoint estimating the duration of the symptoms that preceded death is often very difficult among patients found “dead on arrival”. Often information is lacking about the occurrence and timing of any symptoms, and for many out of hospital SCDs (OHSCDs) the emergency medical services (EMS) are not deployed. For these reasons the true incidence of OHSCD is difficult to ascertain.

Forensic pathologists studying unwitnessed deaths may use the definition “sudden” for the death of a person known to have been alive and functioning normally 24 hours before.<sup>5</sup> The exclusion of unwitnessed deaths seriously biases any study of OHSCD.<sup>6</sup> World Health Organization criteria define SCD as unexpected death either within one hour of symptom onset if witnessed or within 24 hours of the person having been observed alive and symptom-free if unwitnessed.<sup>7</sup> For these reasons many studies of the incidence of SCD and out of hospital cardiac arrest (OHCA) based only on witnessed cases (or the one hour definition) may be underestimating the full extent of the problem.

Investigators have shown that prospective evaluation of SCD based on necropsy reports, EMS patient report forms, and medical records appears to give a more accurate determination of incidence than retrospective evaluation of death certification data, which can overestimate SCD incidence.<sup>7</sup>

World Health Organization statistics show that deaths from heart attacks in Ireland have fallen by 37% in the past

20 years.<sup>8</sup> Finnish investigators have claimed that a decline in out of hospital CAD deaths has been the leading contributor to the decrease in CAD deaths.<sup>2</sup> By using EMS patient report forms, Becker *et al*<sup>9</sup> noted that the incidence of OHCA attended by EMS varied between 36 and 128/100 000 a year. Investigators in Maastricht found the mean yearly incidence of OHCA to be 97/100 000.<sup>10</sup> The task force on SCD of the European Society of Cardiology stated that the incidence of SCD ranged between 36–128/100 000 inhabitants a year.<sup>11</sup> Investigators assessed deaths from CAD in Belfast and nearby Castlereagh local government districts in 1982 by checking EMS patient report forms, death certification data, and necropsy reports.<sup>12</sup> Of 335 OHSCDs, 82% occurred in the home and 67% were due to a “presumed ventricular arrhythmia”. In 1966, earlier investigators had shown that there were 297 CAD deaths within one hour of symptom onset in Belfast City.<sup>13</sup>

The initial rhythm for most OHCA (65–85%) is ventricular fibrillation (VF).<sup>14</sup> The greatest determinant of survival from OHCA is early defibrillation.<sup>15</sup> Work in the UK has shown that fewer than 5% of victims of OHCA have been resuscitated with the commonly used EMS approach.<sup>16</sup> However, this figure arises from an assessment of all OHCA. In Gothenburg, a 19 year study showed a 13% survival rate for patients having a witnessed OHCA and 20% for witnessed OHCA with VF as the initial rhythm.<sup>17</sup>

The Utstein guidelines recommend reporting the survival rate from witnessed OHCA of cardiac aetiology with VF as the

**Abbreviations:** AED, automated external defibrillator; CAD, coronary artery disease; CI, confidence interval; CPR, cardiopulmonary resuscitation; CRI, call to response interval; EMS, emergency medical services; OHCA, out of hospital cardiac arrest; OHSCD, out of hospital sudden cardiac death; PAD, public access defibrillation; SCD, sudden cardiac death; VF, ventricular fibrillation

initial rhythm for intersystem comparisons.<sup>17 18</sup> Survival from OHCA has been shown to be improved significantly by means of a public access defibrillation (PAD) scheme with automated external defibrillators (AEDs).<sup>19</sup>

The joint European Society of Cardiology/European Resuscitation Council guidelines on the use of AEDs in the community state that local conditions should be analysed before setting up a PAD scheme to help decide on the best strategy for AED deployment in the community.<sup>20</sup>

The purpose of this study was to determine the incidence and demographics of OHSCD occurring in Belfast City and Castlereagh local government districts over one year (August 2003 to July 2004) to determine the current survival rate from OHSCD and to use the demographics of OHSCD to help determine the best strategy for AED deployment for the implementation of a PAD scheme. In Belfast OHSCD had not been looked at since 1966 and 1982.

## METHODS

Between August 2003 and July 2004 data were collected prospectively for OHCA of a suspected cardiac aetiology in Belfast City and neighbouring Castlereagh local government districts in which the EMS system responded and attempted resuscitation. All patient report forms in these areas were searched manually. OHCA were reported in the Utstein style.<sup>18</sup> In addition, investigators prospectively searched through all necropsy reports at the department of forensic medicine at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast. No age groups were excluded from the investigation.

Data collected from EMS patient report forms were patient demographics, medical history, the timing of symptoms, and when the patient was last seen alive. Details gathered on the arrests were whether it was witnessed, bystander cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), rhythm on EMS arrival, attempted defibrillation, resuscitation status (defined as admission to hospital alive), and survival status (discharged from hospital alive). Investigators also recorded the time of emergency telephone call and the time that the EMS vehicle reached the site of the OHCA, with the time difference defined as the call to response interval (CRI) (a surrogate measurement of collapse to shock time).<sup>18</sup> At the time of the study, most of the EMS vehicles in Belfast did not have data reading facilities for defibrillators and the time of collapse is available only for witnessed arrests (which can be unreliable). CRI was rounded to the nearest minute.

For each OHCA, investigators also recorded the site of the event as home (any private place of residence), nursing homes, indoor public place, outdoor public place, and public or private transport.

For patients admitted to hospital, medical records were checked and if the patients were discharged alive, the neurological status on discharge was noted. Neurological status coding was based on work by previous investigators and had four functional levels: level 1 (full or nearly full neurological recovery, including patients with minor short term memory loss); level 2 (major memory deficit, naming difficulty, coordination difficulty, requiring some help with activities of daily living); level 3 (patient alert and awake but with major neurological impairment and fully dependent for activities of daily living); and level 4 (unresponsive and comatose).<sup>19 21</sup>

For patients whose medical history was not available from the patient report form the patient's general practitioner was contacted.

To help ascertain that each OHCA was of a cardiac aetiology and satisfied criteria for SCD, all obviously non-cardiac cases were excluded, including overdoses, suicides, smoke inhalation, trauma, obvious severe asthma attacks, and terminal cancer. Cardiac aetiology of OHCA was

clarified from necropsy reports and death certification data. Three cardiologists assessed cases independently to reach a consensus opinion on whether each case (300) met the criteria for SCD.

Cases were deemed to be "sudden" and therefore OHSCDs if they satisfied World Health Organization criteria.<sup>7</sup> We also considered deaths to be sudden if the person had been seen alive and asymptomatic within 24 hours of being found collapsed but the EMS was not called and postmortem examination found cardiac abnormality. Death certificates with cardiac causes for patients found dead for whom the EMS was not called and who had no necropsy were not included in the analysis, as previous work has shown that reliance on death certificate diagnoses alone overestimates the true rate of SCD.

## The study area

Belfast is a medium sized city. According to mid year population estimates in 2003 the population of Belfast City local government district was 271 596. Castlereagh is a neighbouring suburban area to the east of the city with a population of 66 076; therefore, the combined population of the study area is 337 672.<sup>22</sup> According to the 1971 census the population of Belfast City was 416 679.<sup>22</sup> As the boundaries of Belfast City local government district have changed and now cover a smaller area, the decline in population from 1971 is apparent. In 1971 Belfast City included parts of what is now Castlereagh.

## The emergency medical services

Belfast and Castlereagh local government districts had no PAD scheme in place at the time of the study and the police and fire brigade were not a part of the EMS system. Belfast and its surrounding suburbs are served by two mobile coronary care units (doctor led): one based at the Royal Victoria Hospital, which covers the north, west, and south of the city; and the other at the Ulster Hospital, which covers the east of the city and Castlereagh. The mobile coronary care units provide rapid out of hospital assessment of acute ischaemic-type chest pain and of collapsed patients and provide thrombolytic treatment and defibrillation. Belfast City is also served by four ambulance stations, which house emergency paramedic led ambulances. The paramedic led ambulances provide a rapid defibrillation service. For most OHCA the emergency dispatcher sends an emergency paramedic led ambulance in conjunction with the mobile coronary care unit, aiming at reaching all patients within eight minutes of the call. In most cases the paramedic led ambulances administer initial defibrillatory shocks and CPR. The EMS in Belfast City use biphasic defibrillators with 150 J of non-escalating energy protocols.

There are a few fixed AEDs in Belfast City. Most of these static AEDs are located in places such as golf clubs and private leisure centres. During this study none of these static AEDs were used for collapse victims. Some general practitioner practices have AEDs and use of one of these resulted in survival from OHSCD during the study.

## Statistical analysis

European age standardised incidence and world age standardised incidence were calculated for men and women. The 95% confidence interval (CI) associated with each rate is also presented. Population denominators used in the calculation of these rates were obtained from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency website.<sup>22</sup>

Significance for means was calculated by the *t* test in the statistical package SPSS version 12 (SPSS Inc, Chicago, Illinois, USA).

**Table 1** Distribution of all cases of out of hospital sudden cardiac death by age and sex of patient

Sex	Age (years)						Total
	0–49	50–59	60–69	70–79	80–89	≥90	
Men	29 (14.7%)	39 (19.8%)	45 (22.8%)	49 (24.9%)	31 (15.7%)	4 (2%)	197
Women	7 (6.8%)	9 (8.7%)	22 (21.4%)	32 (31.1%)	23 (22.3%)	10 (9.7%)	103
Total	36 (12%)	48 (16%)	67 (22.3%)	81 (27%)	54 (18%)	14 (4.7%)	300

## RESULTS

There were 300 OHSCDs over the 12 months (197 (66%) in men). Overall mean (SD) age was 68 (14) years (range 27–96 years), with a mean age for women of 72 (13) years and for men of 65 (14) years (table 1).

One hundred and thirty (43%) had a medical history of cardiac disease; for eight of the 300 (2.7%) OHSCD a history of the patient was unobtainable. Two hundred and thirty four (78%) OHSCDs occurred at home, 24 (8%) in outdoor public places, 23 (7.7%) in indoor public places, and 19 (6.3%) in nursing homes. Two hundred and seventy nine (93%) of the victims of OHSCDs were attended by the EMS. Of the 279 EMS attended patients, initial rhythm on EMS arrival was asystole in 190 (68%), VF in 75 (27%), and pulseless electrical activity in 14 (5%) (table 2).

The CRIs ranged from 1–36 minutes (mean (SD) 8 (3) minutes). Median CRI was 7 (interquartile range (IQR) 6–9) minutes. For 200 (71.7%) of the 279 patients CRI was ≤ 8 minutes (fig 1). For patients attended by the EMS, the resuscitation rate was 27 of 279 (9.7%) and survival rate 20 of 279 (7.2%). The CRI for survivors was mean (SD) 5 (2) minutes and for non-survivors mean (SD) 8 (3) minutes ( $p < 0.001$ ). Median CRI for survivors was 5 (IQR 4–6) minutes and for non-survivors 7.5 (IQR 7–9) minutes.

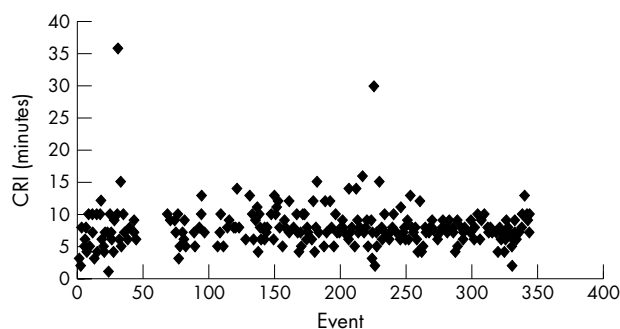
Ninety one (30%) OHSCDs were witnessed. Forty eight (53%) of the patients with witnessed arrests had VF on EMS arrival (table 2). Only 92 of 279 (33%) patients having arrests received bystander CPR, and for 12 of 279 (4.3%) bystander CPR status was not known. The survival rate for patients with arrests receiving bystander CPR was 13 of 92 (14.1%). Survival rate for witnessed VF arrests was 20 of 48 (41.7%). All 20 survivors had witnessed arrests, VF as the initial rhythm, and a CRI ≤ 7 minutes.

The European age standardised incidence for OHSCD for men was 122/100 000 (95% CI 111 to 133). The analogous rate for women was 41/100 000 (95% CI 36 to 46). The world age standardised incidence for OHSCD was 89/100 000 (95% CI 81 to 97) for men and 29/100 000 (95% CI 25 to 32) for women.

Of the 20 survivors, 13 (65%) had full neurological recovery with a neuroscore of 1, one patient had a neuroscore of 2, two had a neuroscore of 3, and four (20%) were comatose with a neuroscore of 4.

**Table 2** Rhythm on arrival of emergency medical services

	Witnessed and unwitnessed events	Witnessed events only
Total number of events	279	91
Ventricular fibrillation	75 (27%)	48 (53%)
Asystole	190 (68%)	35 (38%)
Pulseless electrical activity	14 (5%)	8 (9%)

**Figure 1** Scatter graph showing the distribution of call to response intervals (CRI) for the emergency medical services.

For the 300 OHSCDs, 110 necropsy reports were available (table 3).

Necropsy reports were as follows: 103 (93.6%) coronary artery atheroma with ≥ 70% stenosis in at least one of the three main coronary arteries, 28 (25.4%) coronary artery thrombus and plaque rupture, 28 (25.4%) healed or fibrotic myocardial infarcts, 26 (23.6%) acute myocardial infarcts, 53 (48%) cases of left ventricular hypertrophy, and four cases of ruptured myocardial infarct with haemopericardium; in one 27 year old man, the heart was grossly and histologically normal.<sup>23</sup> Of the seven patients without a coronary stenosis of ≥ 70% in at least one vessel, one had moderate coronary artery atheromatous disease with 30% stenoses and six had no significant coronary artery atheroma.

Of the 20 patients who survived to discharge, eight had ST segment elevation myocardial infarction, four had non-ST segment elevation myocardial infarction, three had idiopathic dilated cardiomyopathy, two had ischaemic cardiomyopathy, one had severe mitral valve disease, and one had atrial leiomyosarcoma; for one patient the diagnosis was uncertain.

**Table 3** Necropsy findings for out of hospital sudden cardiac deaths (n = 110)

Finding	Number of cases
Coronary artery atheroma (≥70% stenosis in at least one vessel)	103
Coronary artery thrombus	28
Healed myocardial infarction	28
Left ventricular hypertrophy	53
Acute myocardial infarction	26
Ruptured myocardial infarction	4
Alcoholic cardiomyopathy	2
Ruptured thoracic aortic aneurysm	2
Aortic stenosis	1
Myocarditis	1
Amyloid heart disease	1
No structural abnormality identified	1



## DISCUSSION

The premise of the National Service Framework for CAD in the UK was to reduce the death rate from circulatory diseases such as myocardial infarction in people under 75 years by 40% by 2010. The death rate has already been reduced by 23.4% from the 1995–7 baseline.<sup>24</sup> Since 1970 CAD deaths have fallen in general across Western Europe.<sup>25</sup> Nevertheless, the percentage of CAD deaths that are sudden has increased from 38% to 47%.<sup>26</sup> Despite recent advances in technology survival from OHSCD remains low throughout the world at about 5%.<sup>19–26</sup>

OHSCD is often unexpected and may be the first and only manifestation of CAD, occurring in apparently healthy, asymptomatic people, and therein lies the problem for its prevention. In this study 162 of the 300 victims of OHSCD (54%) had no known history of cardiac disease. However, almost 94% of the necropsy reports showed severe CAD with at least 70% stenosis in one or more of the three main coronary arteries. The greatest opportunity, therefore, to reduce the population burden of OHSCD lies in further reduction in the prevalence of CAD in the population by prevention and risk factor modification. The risk factors for SCD have been shown to be largely the same as those for CAD.<sup>11</sup> The role of hypertension with regard to SCD is disproportionate to that of CAD.<sup>27</sup> The hazard ratio of hypertension for SCD was 1.45 (95% CI 1.10 to 1.92,  $p = 0.008$ ) for each 50 g/m increment in left ventricular mass in the Framingham study.<sup>28</sup> In our study 48% of necropsies of OHSCD victims showed left ventricular hypertrophy.

Previous investigators have looked at supplying AEDs to the homes of people with known CAD and at risk of ventricular arrhythmias and training family members in their use. Some early experience with home AEDs showed no benefit.<sup>29</sup> Most victims of SCD have no known CAD and patients with known CAD who are at risk of SCD may be eligible for implantable cardioverter-defibrillators,<sup>30</sup> thereby limiting the potential for home AEDs.

The greatest impediment to survival from OHSCD is prolonged CRIs for the EMS. One of the solutions suggested is to increase EMS capabilities and vehicles. But to improve EMS response times would be costly and it has been estimated that every second of improved EMS response would cost about £28 000.<sup>31</sup> A more cost effective means of improving time to defibrillation may be PAD, since most OHSCDs occur in the home. Such programs would require mobile AEDs and first responders linked to a dual dispatch system with the local EMS.<sup>19</sup>

This study and others have shown a decline in the proportion of OHSCDs with VF as the initial rhythm.<sup>32</sup> However, the percentage of witnessed OHSCDs with VF as the initial rhythm was much higher (53%), suggesting that the initial mechanism for most OHSCDs is still arrhythmic in nature. High levels of asystole are due to prolonged CRIs and the high proportion of unwitnessed arrests (which may have been pulseless for an undetermined period of time).

The limitations of this study are common to many, mainly arising from incomplete data. We have tried to minimise this. The study did not consider any death certificates of people found dead for whom the EMS was not called, meaning that a small number of OHSCDs may have been missed. However, to have included all these cases would have resulted in overestimation of the incidence of OHSCD.

The European age standardised incidence for OHSCD in our study was 122/100 000 for men and 41/100 000 for women. The age standardised incidence of OHSCD in Belfast in 1966 is not available. However, the rate of OHSCDs was 71/100 000 population in Belfast in 1966. Because no age standardised incidence is available for OHSCD in 1966 our

data cannot be directly compared. However, even allowing for an aging population, the incidence of OHSCD in Belfast City over the past 38 years does not appear to have fallen.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This study was supported by a Royal Victoria Hospital fellowship and by the Investing for Health grant from the Research and Development office of Northern Ireland. The authors thank the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, The Department of Forensic Medicine at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast, and the Northern Ireland Ambulance Service for their help in obtaining data.

## Authors' affiliations

**M J Moore, B M Glover, C J McCann, N A Cromie**, Regional Medical Cardiology Centre, Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast, UK  
**P Ferguson**, Queen's University, Belfast, UK  
**D C Catney**, Northern Ireland Cancer Registry, Belfast, UK  
**F Kee**, Epidemiology and Public Health, Queen's University, Belfast, UK  
**A A J Adgey**, Regional Medical Cardiology Centre, Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast, UK

None of the authors have any competing interests to declare

The study complied with the Declaration of Helsinki and received approval from the local research ethics committee, Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast

## REFERENCES

- 1 Yusuf S. The global problem of cardiovascular disease. *Int J Clin Pract Suppl* 1998;**94**:3–6.
- 2 Salomaa V, Ketonen M, Koukkinen H, *et al*. Decline in out-of-hospital coronary heart disease deaths has contributed the main part to the overall decline in coronary heart disease mortality rates among persons 35 to 64 years of age in Finland: the FINAMI study. *Circulation* 2003;**108**:691–6.
- 3 Fox CS, Evans JC, Larson MG, *et al*. Temporal trends in coronary heart disease mortality and sudden cardiac death from 1950 to 1999: the Framingham heart study. *Circulation* 2004;**110**:522–7.
- 4 Goldstein S. The necessity of a uniform definition of sudden coronary death: witnessed death within 1 hour of the onset of acute symptoms. *Am Heart J* 1982;**103**:156–9.
- 5 Myerburg RJ, Castellanos A. Cardiac arrest and sudden cardiac death. In: Braunwald E. *Heart disease: a textbook of cardiovascular medicine*, 7th ed. London: Saunders, 2004:865.
- 6 Kuller LH. Sudden death-definition and epidemiologic considerations. *Prog Cardiovasc Dis* 1980;**23**:1–12.
- 7 Chugh SS, Jui J, Gunson K, *et al*. Current burden of sudden cardiac death: multiple source surveillance versus retrospective death certificate-based review in a large U.S. community. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2004;**44**:1268–75.
- 8 World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe. Health for all database (HFA-DB). [www.euro.who.int/hfadb](http://www.euro.who.int/hfadb) (accessed 28 Jun 2005).
- 9 Becker LB, Smith DW, Rhodes KV. Incidence of cardiac arrest: a neglected factor in evaluating survival rates. *Ann Emerg Med* 1993;**22**:86–91.
- 10 De Vreede-Swagemakers JMM, Gorgels APM, Dubois-Arbouw WL, *et al*. Out-of-hospital cardiac arrest in the 1990s: a population-based study in the Maastricht area on incidence characteristics and survival. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1997;**30**:1500–5.
- 11 Priori SG, Aliot E, Blomstrom-Lundqvist C, *et al*. Task Force on Sudden Cardiac Death of the European Society of Cardiology. *Eur Heart J* 2001;**22**:1374–450.
- 12 McIlwaine WJ, Donnelly MDI, Mallaghan M, *et al*. Deaths from ischaemic heart disease in Belfast. *Br Heart J* 1986;**55**:330–5.
- 13 McNeilly RH, Pemberton J. Duration of last attack in 998 fatal cases of coronary artery disease and its relation to possible cardiac resuscitation. *BMJ*, 1968;iii, 139–42.
- 14 Demirovic J, Myerburg RJ. Epidemiology of sudden coronary death: an overview. *Prog Cardiovasc Dis* 1994;**37**:39–48.
- 15 Kloeck W, Cummins RO, Chamberlain D, *et al*. Early defibrillation: an advisory statement from the Advanced Life Support Working Group of the International Liaison Committee on Resuscitation. *Circulation* 1997;**95**:2183–4.
- 16 Norris RM. Fatality outside hospital from acute coronary events in three British health districts, 1994–5. *BMJ* 1998;**316**:1065–70.
- 17 Fredriksson M, Herlitz J, Engdahl J. Nineteen years' experience of out-of-hospital cardiac arrest in Gothenburg: reported in Utstein style. *Resuscitation* 2003;**58**:37–47.
- 18 Cummins RO, Chamberlain DA, Abramson NS, *et al*. Recommended guidelines for uniform reporting of data from out-of-hospital cardiac arrest: the Utstein style. A statement for health professionals from a task force of the American Heart Association, the European Resuscitation Council, the Heart and Stroke Foundation of Canada, and the Australian Resuscitation Council. *Circulation* 1991;**84**:960–75.
- 19 Capucci A, Aschieri D, Massimo F, *et al*. Tripling survival from sudden cardiac arrest via early defibrillation without traditional education in cardiopulmonary resuscitation. *Circulation* 2002;**106**:1065–70.

- 20 **Priori SG**, Bossaert LL, Chamberlain DA, *et al.* ESC-ERC recommendations for the use of automated external defibrillators (AEDs) in Europe. *Eur Heart J* 2004;**25**:437–45.
- 21 **Cobb LA**, Fahrenbruch CE, Walsh TR, *et al.* Influence of cardiopulmonary resuscitation prior to defibrillation in patients with out-of-hospital ventricular fibrillation. *JAMA* 1999;**281**:1182–8.
- 22 **Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency**. [www.nisra.gov.uk](http://www.nisra.gov.uk) (accessed 18 Oct. 2004).
- 23 **Doolan A**, Langlois N, Semsarian C. Causes of sudden cardiac death in young Australians. *Med J Aust* 2004;**180**:110–2.
- 24 **Boyle R**. Meeting the challenge of cardiovascular care in the new National Health Service. *Heart* 2004;**90**(suppl IV):iv3–5.
- 25 **Sans S**, Kesteloot H, Kromhout D, on behalf of the Task Force. The burden of cardiovascular diseases mortality in Europe. Task force of the European Society of Cardiology on cardiovascular mortality and morbidity statistics in Europe. *Eur Heart J* 1997;**18**:1231–48.
- 26 **Josephson M**, Wellens HJJ. Implantable defibrillators and sudden cardiac death. *Circulation* 2004;**109**:2685–91.
- 27 **Kannel WB**, Cupples LA, D'Agostino RB, *et al.* Hypertension, antihypertensive treatment, and sudden coronary death. The Framingham study. *Hypertension* 1988;**11**:145–50.
- 28 **Haider AW**, Larson MG, Benjamin EJ, *et al.* Increased left ventricular mass and hypertrophy are associated with increased risk for sudden death. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1998;**32**:1454–9.
- 29 **Eisenberg MS**, Moore J, Cummins RO, *et al.* Use of the automatic external defibrillator in homes of survivors of out-of-hospital ventricular fibrillation. *Am J Cardiol* 1989;**63**:443–6.
- 30 **Moss AJ**, Zareba W, Hall WJ, for the Multicentre Automatic Defibrillator Implantation Trial II Investigators, *et al.* Prophylactic implantation of a defibrillator in patients with myocardial infarction and reduced ejection fraction. *N Engl J Med* 2002;**346**:877–83.
- 31 **Fischer AJ**, O'Halloran P, Littlejohns P, *et al.* Ambulance economics. *J Public Health Med* 2000;**22**:413–21.
- 32 **Cobb LA**, Fahrenbruch CE, Olsufka M, *et al.* Changing incidence of out-of-hospital ventricular fibrillation, 1980–2000. *JAMA* 2002;**288**:3008–13.

## IMAGES IN CARDIOLOGY .....

doi: 10.1136/hrt.2004.059279

### Needle embolism in an intravenous drug user

**A** 28 year old man with a history of intravenous opiate abuse presented to the emergency department with pain in his right groin. Plain films revealed a retained needle fragment and he was admitted for observation. The following day he developed sudden onset central chest pain exacerbated by inspiration, and an ECG showed widespread concave ST segment elevation (panel A). A chest radiograph revealed that the needle fragment was overlying the cardiac silhouette (panel B), and a computed tomographic pulmonary angiogram demonstrated that the needle was located within the inferior wall of the right ventricle (panel C). There was no evidence of venous thromboembolism or infarction, and no detectable pericardial effusion. The needle fragment could not be visualised by echocardiography, and it was elected to treat him conservatively. His symptoms responded to analgesia, with resolution of the ECG changes, and he subsequently made a complete recovery without further intervention.

Needle embolism is a rare complication of intravenous drug abuse which has only been reported on a handful of occasions. Potential sequelae include cardiac perforation, tamponade, and infective endocarditis. Although experience is limited, our report indicates that selected patients can be managed safely without surgical exploration.

G S Low  
N P Jenkins  
B D Prendergast  
[npjenkins@doctors.org.uk](mailto:npjenkins@doctors.org.uk)

